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The provisions of the law are rigorous. No one shall take or molest the birds, nests or eggs, nor carry a gun or other hunting gear within a mile of the sites indicated, either by land or water, under severe penalty of fine or imprisonment; and if a boat is used in violation of this law it is liable to confiscation. The law is made so broad as to include all migratory game, non-game and insectivorous birds as specified under the international treaty for the protection of such birds.

The extraordinary character of this law now in force is that it affords protection to a class of water-fowl which are commonly regarded as having little to do with the economic interests of mankind, and it specifically takes cognizance of the fact that these creatures are entitled to protection because of their natural beauty, their scientific interest and the part that they play in the scheme of nature. There could be no better indication of the liberal and high-minded sentiment of the Province of Quebec than this enactment which was initiated in the Parliament by the Honorable Honoré Mercier, Minister of Fisheries, in response to the labors and urgent representations of those who have had the interests of these colonies at heart. The Province of Quebec has thus created one of the largest bird reserves in the western continent and has erected a monument which is greatly to the credit of its own high-minded sentiment.

JOHN M. CLARKE

REORGANIZATION OF FARM MANAGEMENT OFFICE

REORGANIZATION and expansion of the Office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture is recommended by the committee of farm management leaders and others appointed some time ago by Secretary Houston to study the work of farm management and outline projects for more extensive studies.

The committee is made up of the following economists and students of farm crops: H. C. Taylor, agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; George F. Warren, farm management, Cornell University; Andrew Boss, agronomy

and farm management, University of Minnesota; J. A. Foord, agriculture and farm management, Massachusetts Agricultural College; J. I. Falconer, rural economics, Ohio State University; R. L. Adams, farm management, University of California; G. I. Christie, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and representatives of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the Bureau of Markets and the Office of Farm Management of the Department of Agriculture.

The basic recommendation of the committee is that the office be expanded to include both farm management and farm economics and that it be established as a bureau under the name of Bureau of Farm Management and Farm Economics. This, the committee states, it recommends "in recognition of the work already accomplished in farm economics along with the investigational work in farm management and in view of the great need for still further studies of the farming business."

Practically all of the changes recommended are in the nature of expansion and improvement rather than of creation. The system recommended for studies in cost of production is much more comprehensive than that heretofore used. "We have reviewed the projects now under way," the committee says, "and wish to commend their continuance and development." Some projects, it is thought, should be continued under other names. Some that are related to agronomy and some to other subjects, says the committee, "should perhaps be transferred to some other bureau of the department, securing the information or data desired on these lines through cooperative relations rather than independent action." In the projects underway, a great deal of work has been found that, the committee thinks, could be more profitably included under the term "Farm economics."

The work of the bureau, in the opinion of the committee, should be grouped around the following projects: Cost of production, including financial records, enterprise records, complete cost records, price relations and basic unit factors; farm organization, including farm business analysis, farm practise, effective

use of labor and farm equipment; farm finance, including methods of financing, insurance and taxation; farm labor, including supply and movement, trend of population, living and housing problems, creating new productive enterprises for farm labor and standards of supervision and compensation for farm labor; agricultural history and geography, including trend of agricultural development, shifts of agricultural production, relation of American to foreign agriculture and supervision of the Atlas of Agriculture; land utilization, including land resources and utilization, land settlement and land ownership and tenancy; farm life studies, including cooperation and trend of cooperative movements as affecting the farmer's life and activities on the farm, agricultural relations to other industries, agriculture for industrial workers, conditions of farm life as affecting national welfare; extension work, including publications and illustrative material, farm management demonstrations, farm labor supply and other farm economics demonstrations.

CORPORATION CHEMISTRY

THE Newark Technical School has been elevated to the rank of a collegiate institution and the recently appointed director, D. R. Hodgdon, has made plans for special courses in theoretical and industrial chemistry. This has been recognized as a very desirable step because of the predominance of chemical corporations and chemical industry in the state of New Jersey.

The director announces that Frederic Dannerth, has consented to deliver a course of thirty lectures on corporation chemistry during the coming college year. Dr. Dannerth is well known as advisory chemist to many of the leading corporations in the country. He was one of the first to conceive the idea of a system of laboratory management, and is the inventor of numerous processes for industrial works using rubber, resins, oils and plastics.

This new course is probably the first of its kind offered to students of chemistry in America and is a direct outcome of the chemical development in the country during the past five years. The aim will be to show the

application of the principles of industrial chemistry to the problems of manufacturing corporations—both those which are now in operation and those which are contemplated by investors and banking corporations. The lectures and seminars will be conducted in such a manner as to be intelligible to heads of the departments for purchasing, manufacturing and selling, as well as by fourth-year men in chemistry. The course will cover: (1) a study of industrial surveys conducted by chemists for the purpose of developing sources of supply for raw materials (this includes animal, plant and mineral materials). (2) Surveys of the executive departments of purchasing, manufacturing and selling. (3) Surveys of the advisory departments of engineering, law and research. (4) Laboratory Management (design, equipment, organization and administration). (5) The Economic Office (organization of the information files, museum of materials and products, as well as the library). The purpose of the course is to prepare graduates in chemistry for the hard, practical problems which confront them when they take up industrial work and at the same time an opportunity will be afforded persons now in executive positions to study the translation of scientific knowledge into industrial development.

MEMORIAL PROFESSORSHIP TO DR. JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM, 1846-1918

It is hoped that there may be an endowment of the professorship of diseases of the nervous system in the Harvard Medical School in memory of Dr. James Jackson Putnam.

In the development of this increasingly important branch of medicine, Dr. Putnam was a pioneer in Boston and in the country at large, while he was widely recognized in Europe as a neurologist of distinction. He inaugurated the neurological clinic at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1872, and through forty years of service was devoted to its interests, and to teaching in the Harvard Medical School. In 1893 he was appointed the first professor of diseases of the nervous system; the professorship was then, and has remained, without endowment.